

# CURRENT NEWS **EARLY BIRD**

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Washington Post

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## Aging Koreans Hope to See Kin

### *North-South Talks Could Reunite Families After Half-Century*

By Mary Jordan  
Washington Post  
Foreign Service

SEOUL, April 14—For the last 50 years, Cho Dong Young would close his eyes and see his little sister, Chae, dancing around their childhood home, singing a song called "Spring Lady," when springtime was brighter in the northern part of Korea.

For Cho, 74, the fate of his five brothers and sisters and his parents has been a haunting mystery locked inside the sealed borders of North Korea. He last saw them when he left home to attend college in Japan in 1947, shortly before the North's new Communist government closed off access to the world.

As the decades passed, Cho had no word about his family until 10 days ago, when he received a one-paragraph letter from Chae. It had been routed through the United States and a series of mutual friends, and it hit Cho like an aching from

deep inside. "She said everybody was dead but her. I cried all night long."

Cho apologized for smoking and shook with emotion as he showed a visitor the simple note that began, "To my dearest brother whom I miss so much."

For the past four days, North Korean and South Korean government officials meeting in a Beijing hotel have been discussing uniting hundreds of thousands of families like Cho's. The talks, widely described as historic in front-page news accounts here, stalled today, with impoverished North Korea's negotiators asking for shiploads of fertilizer before they would discuss a timetable for reunions. But there still is guarded optimism about eventual reunions because both sides are saying they want aging citizens to see their relatives before they die.

North Korea recently has indicated it will help collect addresses and set up the first direct-mail exchange between families in half a century. By

June, South Korea is to set up a government information center to help families locate their relatives in the North.

Since the 1950-53 Korean War, no letters, phone calls or any other contacts have been permitted between civilians on opposite sides of the border. While Cold War frontiers have toppled elsewhere in the world, this holdout is still guarded by a fierce collection of artillery and soldiers.

Kang In Duck, Seoul's national unification minister, today announced a new step South Korea will take to help separated families -- amending national security laws so people in the South can send small amounts of money directly to relatives in the North.

The sudden flurry of government concern is helping melt at least the top layer of ice between the two Cold War enemies. The warming has not come easily. In 1970, private groups estimated that 5 million South Koreans had a parent, sibling or child in the North,

but so much time has passed since the isolated Stalinist state shut its doors to the world that estimates of how many have immediate family members in the North now range widely, from 400,000 to 1 million.

Millions more have some more distant kin in the North. Cho helped found a private group that sifts through North Korean newspapers and other available sources to try to track family members for relatives here.

For decades, Cho tried to find out about his own family. He assumed when communism took hold that they had moved from the rather grand home he grew up in because his father was a well-off landowner. He had no idea whether they were struggling or happy or dead.

"Being able to see family is a right that everyone in the world has except here in Korea," Cho said. "It's indescribable the pain, the tragedy of waiting for so long in the hopes of seeing your own family."

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung agrees. His willingness to engage the North since his election last December is a large part of the reason there is new optimism that

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families will be able to communicate with relatives soon, and perhaps even see them.

As always, there is skepticism about North Korean intentions. Several times in the past North Korea said it would allow family visits and then at the last moment it demanded something that killed the deal. Cho said once Pyongyang demanded that South Korea broadcast a communist drama called "Blood Sea," knowing it would refuse.

In 1985, 50 relatives from each side visited and held emotional reunions in both countries. But then, without explanation, the visits were stopped.

Time is running out for old men like Cho, and as they age their voices are rising.

"What I want to tell the world is that people like me are getting old and they deserve to see their loved ones before they die," Cho said.

"This is the best opportunity in years," he said. "I am too old for many more disappointments."

As Cho spoke, an 82-year-old man walked in to his group's office in Seoul and asked for help in finding his family. "I want to see my son," he said, pouring out another story of a family divided.

When the Korean War started in 1950, the man said, he fled to the South, along with millions of other men who feared being shot, imprisoned or rounded up for forced military service. He left behind his pregnant wife and 6-year-old son. "I hoped I would be able to go back and see them in a week," said the man, who asked not to be identified.

But his wife died during the war, apparently from lack of food, before she delivered their second child. He has received letters from his son via China and once waited along the Chinese-North Korean border for

15 days, trying to arrange for his son to swim across the river from the North to freedom. But at the last moment, the plan seemed too dangerous.

The father, a retired electronics salesman, said he remembers driving his son around their homeland when there was no terrible war or

barbed wire dividing the peninsula. He said he saw a photo of his son as a grown man -- he was tall and appeared to weigh only about 100 pounds. He said all he can imagine is that the happy little boy of his memories is now sick, hungry and needing him.

"It is tearing my heart apart," he said, as Cho tried to

comfort him. "I need to see him before I die."

Cho said he sees hope in the historic peace agreement in Northern Ireland, where bitter rivals may finally have a chance to bury hundreds of years of hatred. "The divide in Ireland is ending," he said. "Perhaps now it is Korea's time."

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## No Weapons Found at Iraqi Sites, Report Says

### U.N. Experts Warn Of More Resistance

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post  
Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, April 14—A report by U.N. experts says the first inspection of formerly off-limits Iraqi presidential buildings revealed no sign of prohibited weapon systems but warns that attempts at further inspections could encounter Iraqi resistance, U.N. sources said tonight.

An annex to the report, also described by the sources, cites statements by Iraqi officials that they do not regard the United Nations' right to search the buildings as open-ended and hints that Iraq might now take the position that it has met its obligations toward U.N. inspections. If so, that could lead to a renewal of the recent tensions that spawned a crisis in which the United States threatened to bomb suspect sites in Iraq.

These are the main points of the report detailing the findings of inspections that were carried out at eight presidential sites in various parts of Iraq between March 26 and April 3, the sources said. The inspections followed a four-month confrontation over President Saddam Hussein's refusal to give the United Nations access to the palaces and subsequent U.S. threats of air and missile strikes

against Iraq.

The crisis was defused, at least temporarily, when Secretary General Kofi Annan went to Baghdad and negotiated with Saddam Hussein an agreement for U.N. inspectors to search the palaces and other sites accompanied by diplomats under the direction of Jayantha Dhanapala, undersecretary general for disarmament affairs. Dhanapala's secret report was sent to Annan today. The sources said they tentatively expect it to be forwarded to the Security Council on Wednesday.

Richard Butler, head of the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) charged with eliminating Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, already has said that the searches by teams of UNSCOM inspectors and diplomats turned up no evidence of secret Iraqi nuclear, chemical or biological weapons programs. That point is spelled out in greater detail in the report, the sources said.

However, the sources added, the report notes that UNSCOM expected that result since Iraq had several weeks during the standoff with the United Nations to remove any incriminating material or documents from the palaces and their subsidiary buildings.

Butler and other officials had said their main aim in the first round of inspections was

twofold: to establish the principle that UNSCOM has the right under its mandate from the Security Council to search the presidential sites, and to get a baseline idea of the size and nature of these buildings to aid future inspections. In that respect, the report says, the initial inspections were regarded as successful.

More ominous, the sources said, is an annex to the report written by Charles Duelfer, the deputy head of UNSCOM, which describes hints of a possible future return to obstruction tactics by the Iraqis.

Although UNSCOM officials have said the Iraqis generally were cooperative during the searches, the annex, as described by the sources, cites several instances when Iraqi officials objected strongly to the inspectors taking photographs inside the palaces and surveying them with overhead helicopter flights. The report says the Iraqis relented in their objections only after the inspectors made clear they would not budge on these points.

In addition, the sources said, the Iraqis indicated at various times to the inspectors that they understand the agreement with the United Nations to be of limited duration. Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz has said that his government was permitting the now completed

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round of inspections to prove its contention that Iraq no longer has any prohibited weapons and should be freed of the burden of U.N. economic sanctions.

However, UNSCOM says that it has considerably more work to do before it is able to piece together the whole story

of Iraqi weapons programs. Accordingly, UNSCOM contends that the agreement between Saddam Hussein and Annan gives the United Nations the power to keep conducting inspections for as long as it believes necessary. Annan also has said that is his interpretation of the agreement.

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**The Khmer Rouge wants to turn over Pol Pot to an international tribunal and is trying to contact U.S. officials, writes Nate Thayer, the Far Eastern Economic Review correspondent who last year interviewed the ailing Communist wanted for mass murder. The Cambodian guerrillas are near defeat.**

Washington Post

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## Napalm Explodes On Political Front

*Midwestern Members of Congress Fight Plan to Recycle Vietnam-Era Weapon*

By William Booth  
Washington Post  
Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, April 14—Two containers filled with 12,000 gallons of Vietnam-era napalm wound their way across the country by rail today, destination unknown. The Chicago-area waste facility that was to recycle the notorious weapon and defoliant quit the project because of what it described as political pressure and unfounded hysteria.

The wandering napalm that nobody wanted led to a rapid-fire exchange of charges and counter-charges on Capitol Hill and elsewhere. There were accusations of know-nothing congressional demagoguery, White House meddling and public relations bungling by the Navy. And at the end of the day, there was no indication where the dreaded stuff will end up.

"Good question," Defense Department spokesman Ken Bacon told reporters when asked what the military will do now that its recycling project has been derailed.

All the heat was misdirected, according to Navy officials. They maintained the canisters of napalm -- composed of gasoline, benzene and polystyrene -- are not armed to detonate, not explosive and no more dangerous or flammable than the fuels, chemicals and plastics that routinely travel the nation's rails and roads.

Millions of gallons of napalm were used during the Vietnam War; it was an indiscriminate but deadly weapon and defoliant, capable of carpeting the jungle with a flowing river of raging, clinging flame. Its use, however, was

condemned by the United Nations and the U.S. military discontinued the practice a quarter century ago.

Since the early 1970s, the Navy has stored about 23 million pounds of napalm in 34,000 canisters at a weapons site north of San Diego. The canisters sit exposed to the elements, but they are not armed with detonators.

"Napalm is gasoline and benzene. You drive around with gas and benzene in your car everyday," said Lee Saunders of the Navy's Weapons Support Facility in Fallbrook, Calif., where the napalm is stored. "These kinds of materials are shipped routinely all over the country."

Saunders said the Navy was planning to literally turn swords into plowshares. The wood crates holding the napalm canisters were to be shredded, shipped and burned as fuel at a power plant in Tulsa. The canisters were to be melted and turned into things such as airplane landing gear. Finally, the napalm was to be mixed with other fuels and used to fire kilns to make cement.

The first shipments of napalm, which left Saturday and made it as far as New Mexico, were to arrive this week at Pollution Control Industries (PCI) in East Chicago, Ind., a waste recycling facility that won the multiyear, \$24 million contract.

But as the first trainload of napalm was headed its way, PCI decided to back out of the contract. In a news conference today, PCI President Robert Campbell said his company became "caught in a tug-of-war" among various branches and departments of the federal

government, that opponents "toyed with the facts" and that "the possibility for political gain by some overruled what is an excellent environmental solution to deal with this material."

A number of members of the Illinois and Indiana congressional delegations have denounced the napalm recycling project in their area, raising questions about PCI's track record and complaining of the Navy's failure to calm fears -- even while some of the politicians suggested that napalm recycling was a potentially dangerous undertaking.

Rep. Rod R. Blagojevich (D-Ill.), who gave an emotional news conference attacking the project in January, said in an interview today that napalm was a weapon of war, designed to stick to things and was much more potentially hazardous than gasoline. He suggested shipping the material to a weapons disposal site in Utah or to the Johnson atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

Rep. Peter J. Visclosky (D-Ind.) said that he initially, albeit cautiously, supported the project, but has been dismayed in recent weeks by what he alleged was the Navy's failure to assure the public that the napalm recycling program would be safe.

"Any problems the Navy is having are largely their own fault," Visclosky said.

He added that it was naive

to think that people -- or their leaders -- would not be disturbed by shipments of napalm through their neighborhoods. The gelatinous substance has been a particularly evocative symbol of the horrors of war for many Americans because of a widely published photograph showing a 9-year-old Vietnamese girl suffering from napalm burns and running naked down a road with anguish on her face.

All this seems like a lot of political meddling, said Rep. Ron Packard (R-Calif.), in whose district the napalm is now baking in the California sun.

"We've said this has been political all along and this is as much proof as one would need to believe it," Packard said. "The only reasonable conclusion that I can make is that the Clinton administration, at the urging of members of the Illinois and Indiana congressional delegation, threatened PCI and forced them off the contract."

Administration officials, however, denied any interference, and instead said that the White House Council on Environmental Quality tried to mediate a dispute between the Navy and the Environmental Protection Agency. In addition, a number of Republicans opposed to the napalm recycling.

Staff writer Peter Baker in Washington contributed to this report.

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**Northern Ireland Protestant leaders said Clinton shouldn't make a visit he is considering before May 22 referendums on last week's peace agreement, saying a trip could be perceived as outside interference. Meanwhile, Ireland freed nine IRA prisoners in an effort to build confidence in the accord.**

## U.S. General Says Hungary Arms Purchases Can Wait

New York Times

April 15, 1998

By Reuters

TATA, Hungary - President Clinton's top military adviser said Tuesday Hungary should delay buying expensive military equipment to institute more important reforms as it prepares for NATO membership in 1999.

"You have to really place emphasis where you get the biggest bang for the buck," Gen. Henry Shelton, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, told reporters.

"New equipment alone does not make you as much of a contributor (to NATO) as in

some cases training doctrine and laying the foundations to develop a strong officer and noncommissioned officer leadership," he said.

Hungary's accession to NATO, along with that of Poland and the Czech Republic, is due to be ratified by the U.S. Senate when it reconvenes following the Easter recess. The process is due to be completed by all current NATO member governments by April 1999, NATO's 50th anniversary.

Hungary, the target of intense lobbying by Western de-

fense firms, has said it plans to invite tenders for upward of \$1 billion worth of jet aircraft to replace its set of aging MiG 21s and MiG 23s. It has yet to announce a date for the tender.

Shelton is on a three-day visit to meet Hungary's top civilian and military officials and discuss Hungary's military reforms and preparations for NATO membership.

Dressed in camouflage battle fatigues, the four-star general watched as paratroopers, tanks and regular troops staged a mock battle in muddy hill country.

Shelton said the military

must modernize its methods and thinking before modernizing its equipment.

Such an approach, he said, "will carry you much further than just buying new equipment on a rather strained budget."

Shelton praised Hungary's steps so far in adapting to the requirements of NATO membership.

"There is great progress being made and I am very confident they are in a tremendous position to achieve the NATO inter-operability that is essential," he said.

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## Battle Stations on 'Old Ironsides' At Dockside, Former Commanders Warn Ship May Not Be in Shape to Sail

By Pamela Ferdinand  
Special to The  
Washington Post

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., April 14—As solicitous as old suitors, four former commanders of the USS Constitution said today that their gallant lady may not be fit for sailing and at least for now should be spared the ravages of the high seas.

"Old Ironsides," the world's oldest floating commissioned warship and a beloved victor in the War of 1812, may be too old to move from its berth here and participate in any celebratory armadas beyond Boston this summer, the commanders said in a joint presentation at Charlestown Navy Yard across the harbor from downtown Boston. In suits and ties, with their backs to the elegant black-and-white vessel, they cited a Navy report that indicated the ship's original hull suffered unexpected stresses when sailing briefly under its own power last year for the first time in more than a century.

The warning marked the first time that men who once commanded the ship have added their voices to an increasingly political debate among community leaders,

civic promoters and Navy officials over proposals for the Constitution to sail outside the Boston area in festivity-filled months leading up to the millennium.

Fresh from a \$12 million renovation, the vessel drew thousands of New Englanders to the northeastern shoreline last summer as it calmly cruised 24 miles to the seaport town of Gloucester, Mass., at the other end of Massachusetts Bay. The brief yet symbolic journey -- part of it under tow -- won the attention of Vice President Gore, who recognized the ship's role in generating "new interest and appreciation in American history, federal service and the symbols which can inspire a nation."

The overnight voyage's success also sparked clamoring from other communities eager to attract a national treasure and tourist dollars to their own sailing parades. Boston is scheduled to celebrate the ship's 1797 commissioning in July with tributes by naval vessels from around the world. Tours to towns elsewhere, from New Hampshire to New York, have been proposed. But they remain unconfirmed pending further safety testing, officials said.

The four former commanders predicted a "catastrophe" if the two-centuries-old warship is allowed to sail outside Massachusetts Bay on the high seas before rigorous tests are conducted in protected waters and repairs made to ensure its seaworthiness. The ship's keel and many of its ribs and structural beams are original parts, they said, and the bow section could prove dangerously vulnerable in rough seas.

"It is our collective view that taking the USS Constitution to sea is the wrong thing to do," said Robert Gillen, who commanded the ship 20 years ago. "This ship is not as strong as it ever was."

Built in Boston, the Constitution was undefeated in 33 engagements and earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" along with an invincible reputation after enemy cannonballs supposedly bounced off its thick oak planking. Property of the Navy, it has been anchored here since its 100th anniversary, and it attracts a million visitors annually.

"The Navy is not going to do anything to endanger our national treasure," said Navy spokeswoman Barbara Kelly.

"The commanders have concerns; we have concerns, too. We're not going to take any chances."

Led by Gillen, the former commanders said they went public with their concerns out of their deep affection for the ship. Gillen said 14 of the 17 living former commanders are opposed to ship tours on safety grounds.

"Because of the manner in which this ship is built, it is most unlikely that even the best damage-control team would have any chance to react in time to save this historic vessel should catastrophic flooding occur," he said.

No one wants to risk a national icon, said the Constitution's current commander. Standing on its gleaming deck as workers repaired rigging and tourists strolled up an entry plank, Cmdr. Christopher Melhuish said he shares his predecessors' sentimentality but has faith in his commission's strength.

"When you take command of this magnificent ship, you begin the start of a love affair," he said. "I love this ship, and I wouldn't hurt a hair on her head."

European Stars &amp; Stripes Apr. 15, 1998 Pg. 4

## Czech parliament convenes to vote on NATO accession

PRAGUE, Czech Republic (AP) — Czech parliament's lower chamber met in emer-

gency session Tuesday to ratify accession to NATO and thus avoid any delay caused by early June elections and the

political stalemate that is likely to follow.

"Our opportunity today is, in a sense, unrepeatable, as history does not usually offer resets," Foreign Minister Jaroslav Sedivy told deputies in an opening speech. "The choice is with you."

The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland received invitations last July to join the alliance in its first wave of expansion,

likely in 1999. Accession talks ended in November, but their memberships still must be approved by their parliaments as well as those of the 16 NATO members.

Speeches by communist deputies and extremist Republicans — who oppose NATO membership and hold 40 seats between them — delayed the actual vote, which is expected to be held this morning.

USA Today

April 15, 1998

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**CIA SPY CASE:** Federal prosecutors asked a judge to keep secret certain evidence in the espionage case against former CIA operative Douglas Groat, 50. He was charged April 2 with giving two undisclosed foreign countries highly sensitive information about U.S. code-breaking operations directed against them. Groat worked on overseas operations aimed at bugging foreign governments and obtaining their secret codes. Prosecutors also asked for an order to keep Groat in custody because of concern he would flee the country. A hearing is scheduled for Thursday.

Washington Post

April 15, 1998

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## U.S. Details Claims About Lockheed, Northrop

By Tim Smart  
Washington Post  
Staff Writer

The Justice Department yesterday escalated its dispute with Lockheed Martin Corp. of Bethesda, giving new details to support its claim that Lockheed and Northrop Grumman Corp., delayed telling shareholders that their proposed merger was in trouble with antitrust regulators.

The companies first publicly acknowledged on March 9 that the \$12 billion transaction might run afoul of the Justice Department, following weekend meetings with government officials in which the company concluded that the government "fundamentally opposed" the deal.

This came two weeks after shareholders of the companies had overwhelmingly approved the merger. The Justice Department filed suit to block the deal on March 23, citing threats to competition across a range of programs such as electronics and military aircraft, and concerns that included both horizontal and vertical integration.

The senior Justice official said the company knew as early as Feb. 13 that the deal had raised broad concerns among federal regulators, because it submitted a 200-page written response to questions raised by the Justice Department. In a document filed in federal court last week, the companies attached a table of contents for the February filing, in which they mention both military aircraft and the issue of vertical integration, the official pointed out.

"How they can say these weren't issues of concern to the

staff when they were already addressing them is beyond me," the official said.

"Were they advised that staff believed there were serious problems or great risks to the transaction?" the official said. "My unequivocal answer is yes."

Lockheed Martin spokesman Charles Manor took issue with the official's characterization of events.

"Up until Friday, March 6, we thought we were following the Pentagon's successful policy of pursuing industry consolidation," Manor said. "When we went in on March 6, we thought we were going into the automotive dealer for an oil change, and when we came out, we found out they wanted to replace the engine and all four tires."

Robert Cooper, a lawyer with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, trial counsel for Northrop Grumman, said his client was definitely caught by surprise at the government's objection to the deal.

"The best evidence I can cite you that it came from left field, as far as Northrop is concerned, is that Northrop Grumman's general counsel had given up his lease on his house in California. You can guess how surprised he was."

Also, Lockheed Martin's chief financial officer had met with Wall Street analysts prior to the shareholders' meetings and told the analysts there were no problems with the deal. The company had said it expected it would be required only to make minor divestitures, primarily in the electronics busi-

nesses in which the two companies have overlapping operations.

It is not clear what the Justice Department is trying to accomplish by the latest counterattack. The question of whether, or when, the companies knew the deal was in trouble is unlikely to be an issue in the case pending in federal court. A hearing is scheduled for today, at which the judge is expected to set a trial date.

Still, if the companies knew before the shareholder meetings that the deal might run into trouble with regulators and failed to disclose it, they could face lawsuits from shareholders, according to one securities lawyer who did not want to be identified because he may file a suit.

European Stars & Stripes

April 15, 1998

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## Vaccine safe, top Army doctor says

By Gary J. Kunich  
Staff writer

LANDSTUHL, Germany — The U.S. Army's highest-ranking doctor says he understands the fears of servicemembers who've refused to take a mandatory anthrax vaccination.

But "I feel that, unfortunately, they are acting on misinformation," said Dr. (Lt. Gen.) Ronald R. Blanck, the surgeon general of the U.S. Army.

About 20 servicemembers in all four services have refused the vaccination, Blanck said in an interview at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center.

In December, Defense Sec-

retary William Cohen ordered all 1.5 million American servicemembers to get the vaccination to protect them against a potential attack with the biological warfare agent.

The program began several weeks ago for about 37,000 troops deployed to the Persian Gulf, where a potential attack from Iraq seemed possible.

He said he thinks the servicemembers' refusals are linked to a theory that Gulf War syndrome was caused by nerve agent tablets some soldiers had to take during the 1991 Persian Gulf War with Iraq.

Several soldiers have since stated that the experimental pyridostigmine bromide tablets — or PB tablets for short —

caused major physical and mental impairments. The drug hadn't been approved by the Food and Drug Administration to combat nerve agents.

"Since the Gulf War, we've learned an awful lot," Blanck said. Instead of a "line 'em up and shoot 'em" technique administered during the war, he said each servicemember is given a full explanation of the anthrax vaccine, including handouts and, if necessary, one-on-one counseling.

"When we talk to them one on one, some go back (for the inoculation). A couple still refused. They're not suited for military service. There are some things you have to do in

the military," Blanck said.

Blanck said there are major differences between the FDA-approved anthrax vaccine, which has been used for decades, and the PB tablets.

"(The anthrax vaccine) is a killed vaccine," Blanck said. "The virus is already dead and it's just the protein shell which helps build up antibodies. It is fully FDA approved."

Although the FDA hadn't endorsed the use of PB tablets to combat potential nerve agents, Blanck said it had been approved for other medical uses. That's why he doesn't

believe the tablets to be the cause of any Gulf War illnesses.

"It was approved to treat neuromuscular diseases," he said. "As an internist, I gave it to patients in 10 times the doses given to people in the gulf. Would I do it again? Yeah, from what we knew then and what we know now. It was safely used in more than 100,000 people. There were numerous safety studies. There have been additional studies."

He said taking care of troops, even those who have since retired, is a primary con-

cern.

Blanck said retirees under 65 who live overseas will eventually be allowed to enroll in the military's Tricare medical program, but he doesn't have a projected start date.

"I can't give a good projection because we have to have our systems in place and have a network that is able to take care of all these people. We don't want to start something now that is doomed to failure."

The news isn't much better for retirees who live overseas and are older than 65.

A test program in the United

States is set to begin Sept. 1 in six areas, with large retiree populations that will allow those people to use Tricare and have Medicare pay a large portion of the costs.

But that won't work overseas where the long arm of Medicare doesn't reach, Blanck said.

To help those people, Blanck said he hopes to establish a mail-order pharmacy system where retirees can receive medications at low cost for chronic problems such as high blood pressure. "We promised medical care and that is a serious obligation," he said.

Washington Times April 15, 1998 Pg. 4

# Army probe of general to include Muslim charge

## Soldier, wife sue, claim harassment

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Army has expanded its sexual misconduct investigation of a former deputy inspector general to look into an accusation of religious harassment from a Muslim soldier and his wife, the Army confirmed yesterday.

Separately yesterday, the Muslim couple filed a \$100 million civil claim against retired Maj. Gen. David Hale, the Army and the Defense Department at the Army judge advocate's office at Fort George Meade.

"I do not think the federal government should empower any federal official to engage in overt religious persecution of any American citizen, whether within the United States or overseas when that official is acting under the color of his office," Spc. Muhammed Howard and his wife, Saabirah, said in a letter accompanying their civil complaint.

Spc. Howard, who remains in the Army at Fort Bragg, N.C., was based at Izmir, Turkey, when the alleged harassment occurred. Gen. Hale was there as deputy commanding general of NATO's allied land forces in southeastern Europe.

The Howards contend that Gen. Hale let Army officials on the base harass them. One example they cited was requiring Mrs. Howard to unveil her face to male soldiers, which is against her beliefs. The couple also say Gen. Hale was part

of a conspiracy to get them removed from Turkey, a secular society, due to a constant military crackdown on Muslims.

If the Army does not act on the civil claim within 180 days, the couple would be free to file a federal lawsuit. They plan to do so, said retired Army Col. John Pitchford, who is acting as the Howards' spokesman.

Susan Hansen, an Army spokeswoman, confirmed the Howards' accusations have become part of the Hale case, partly because his sexual accuser told investigators that Gen. Hale confessed he had someone "do something to the Muslim soldier" to get him to

leave.

The Washington Times reported March 27 that Gen. Hale was allowed to retire honorably despite the pending sexual misconduct investigation. The article prompted Defense Secretary William S. Cohen to order his own inquiry.

Gen. Hale, 53, asked to retire after serving only four months as the Army's deputy inspector general, a post usually held for two years. His retirement was approved Feb. 28.

The Times first reported the account of Donnamarie Carpino that she told military investigators that Gen. Hale coerced her into a sexual relationship in Izmir while her husband, an Army colonel, was posted there. She has since divorced. Mrs. Carpino said Gen. Hale asked for sex in exchange for not ruining her husband's career by bringing him up on what she called bogus adultery charges.

Washington Times April 15, 1998 Pg. B8

## Merger will save Defense cash

Lockheed Corp.'s 1995 merger with Martin Marietta Corp. will save the U.S. Defense Department more than \$6 for every dol-

lar the Pentagon has reimbursed the company for restructuring costs, according to a new General Accounting Office report. The savings estimates come as Lockheed Martin seeks federal approval of its \$12 billion plan to buy Northrop Grumman Corp.

Baltimore Sun April 15, 1998 Pg. 12

## Iraq says U.N. report on executions is made up of 'baseless lies'

GENEVA — Iraq rejected yesterday as "baseless lies" a United Nations report that said Saddam Hussein's government summarily executed at least 1,500 people last year for political reasons.

Mohammed Salman, an official at the Iraqi mission in Geneva, said U.N. special investigator Max van der Stoep, a former foreign minister of the Netherlands, based his conclusions on sources that "are not trustworthy and aim at overthrowing the national legitimate regime in Iraq."

The United States and Britain are likely to cite his report in opposing efforts to ease international restrictions on Baghdad.

# A battle is brewing over the USS New Jersey

By Scott Fallon

INQUIRER CORRESPONDENT

Men and women from Philadelphia and South Jersey built it, crafted it with their hands, working long hours in a mad rush throughout 1942 to get the battleship out of the Philadelphia Naval Yard and into the war-ravaged seas of the Pacific.

Fifty-six years after it was launched into the Delaware River, the USS New Jersey, the Navy's most decorated battleship, is now slated to move back to the state it was named for, to be made into a naval museum.

But under a plan submitted to the Navy by state officials last year, the ship will not be docked on the Delaware. Instead, the New Jersey may soon be calling the Hudson River home — more specifically, Bayonne's Military Ocean Terminal.

And that does not sit well with South Jersey officials.

State Sen. John Matheussen and Camden Mayor Milton Milan have recently completed a proposal that will be presented in Trenton within the month, asking for the New Jersey to be docked off Camden's waterfront.

"You're not bringing the ship home if you're putting it on the Hudson," said Matheussen. "The thinking in the Statehouse is that it's a done deal — that it will be brought up north. They must have forgotten that there's another river in New Jersey."

The lobbying to bring the ship to the Delaware has already begun.

South Jersey legislators have been asking local municipal councils to show where they stand by voting down a nonbinding resolution, sent from Trenton, in support of bringing the ship back — because the resolution's wording calls for the Hudson River location. Bayonne, in fact, was the second choice on the Hudson, after a berth near the Statue of Liberty proved impractical.

But that is not swaying North Jer-

sey officials, who have been calling for the boat's return from its current location in Washington state ever since it was decommissioned for the last time in 1991.

"That's all fine," said Joseph Azzolina, a state senator from Middlesex County and chairman of the New Jersey Battleship Commission, of the push for the Delaware. "But it's going to go on the Hudson."

Both sides use virtually the same argument. North Jersey legislators say that Camden is not as accessible as their proposed location and that the Philadelphia region will not be able to provide the number of patrons New York City can.

"There are so many attractions in New York City," counters Matheussen. "What makes them think that people are going to travel from Manhattan to Bayonne to see the ship?"

South Jersey legislators seem to have an ally in Washington. U.S. Sen. Robert Torricelli, in a meeting with Camden officials yesterday, said he believed the city was the best place for the ship because of its proximity to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

"I'm going to see the secretary of the Navy about this plan," he said. "The Navy needs to be convinced that the ship will be constantly maintained wherever it sits."

Camden officials have already commissioned architects to assess how the 887-foot battleship will fit on its waterfront. They envision it as a perfect complement to the state aquarium.

"We have the infrastructure to support it," said Keith Walker, the city's spokesman, speaking of the city's waterfront and access to it. "Philadelphia is just across the river. This is where it needs to be."

The 57,000-ton battleship was launched from the Philadelphia shipyard one year to the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor. It served as the flagship of Admiral William F. "Bull" Halsey in the Pacific during World War II. The New Jersey provided artillery support for the assaults on Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

The New Jersey was decommissioned in 1948 but brought back for active duty in 1950 for the Korean War, in 1968 for Vietnam, and in 1982, when it was recommissioned by President Ronald Reagan as the first of four Iowa-class battleships

returned to service.

It was decommissioned for the last time in February 1991, just as other battleships were heading to the Persian Gulf war. Because it was stationed in Long Beach, Calif., at the time it was decommissioned, the New Jersey was taken to Puget Sound Naval Base in Washington, where it has been mothballed ever since.

Before officials can put the ship on their river of choice, the New Jersey needs to be brought back to the East Coast.

And that means a lot of money.

Officials at the New Jersey Battleship Commission said that it would take \$1.2 million just to tow the ship from Washington to New Jersey. An additional \$6 million would be needed to restore the ship.

Organizers have raised about \$3 million so far through a combination of state appropriations, income-tax checkoffs, the sale of commemorative license plates, and other fund-raising efforts.

The original plans called for the ship to be docked off Liberty State Park in Jersey City. However, officials estimated that it would cost \$30 million to \$35 million to install docks and dredge the riverbed near the park.

The site was then changed to the Military Ocean Terminal in Bayonne, where the battleship could be berthed with little renovation needed.

State officials said that they expect the ship to be brought back within a year. Azzolina said the lobbying by Matheussen and company should not delay the ship's arrival.

"The plans are in," he said. "You have a facility that doesn't need any work done. Everything is in place to accommodate the New Jersey."

Except South Jersey legislators.

"Its home is on the Delaware," said Assemblyman Gerald Luongo, who has recently thrown his support behind the proposal to bring the battleship to South Jersey. "It wasn't built in the Brooklyn Naval Yard. It was built here by the people who lived here. It's not like we want to move the Statue of Liberty to the Delaware. We just want what's ours."

Inquirer Staff Writer Dwight Ott contributed to this article.

**WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS A MAIN CONTRIBUTOR TO \$3.7 BILLION SHORTFALL***By Sheila Foote*

The main reason the Congressional Budget Office sees a \$3.7 billion shortfall in the Clinton administration's FY '99 request for defense outlays is a disagreement with administration accountants about the spending patterns of defense working capital funds, according to Hill sources and government documents.

While the details of the disagreement involve arcane accounting matters, the resolution of the issue has large implications for defense programs. The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee has warned that if the Congress uses the CBO calculations in preparing its defense spending bills, it would have to make cuts that could jeopardize defense readiness and modernization.

Members of Congress, the administration, and government accounting agencies will try to resolve the issue by April 22, as called for by the Senate in an amendment to the FY '99 Budget Resolution.

Meetings are ongoing at the staff level, a congressional source said.

The single largest area of disagreement involves the spending rates and prior year spending of the working capital funds operated by the DoD and the military services.

That alone accounts for \$1.45 billion of the difference, according to figures provided by a Capitol Hill source.

The working capital funds, which operate as a pass-through for paying bills for goods and services purchased by the DoD, typically have had control of a total of between \$70 billion to \$90 billion, or more than a quarter of the DoD's \$250 billion defense budget. The funds since their inception have been a source of controversy.

The funds often "find themselves short on money so they advance bill the services," a Hill staffer said.

And their recordkeeping is seen as sloppy. There is "no record of what's going in and coming out," the staffer said.

After the working capital funds, procurement and research and development (R&D) accounts are the next largest areas of disagreement. Differences in calculations of procurement outlays account for \$831 million and R&D outlays account for \$605 million of the \$3.7 billion discrepancy, followed by more than \$400 million in operations and maintenance accounts, and \$124 million in military construction.

Of the \$3.7 billion difference between CBO and Office of Management and Budget calculations of the needed outlays to support the FY '99 defense program, \$1.5 billion comes from different calculations of the rate of spending in various accounts, while \$2.2 billion results from disagreements about outlays in previous years, according to a joint letter by the CBO and OMB directors to the leaders of the Senate Budget Committees and defense panels.

Washington Times

April 15, 1998

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# Albright praises U.N.'s role in dangerous world

## Calls for payment of U.S. arrears

By Toni Marshall  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, making a smooth transition from diplomat back to professor, told Howard University students yesterday they face a post-Cold War world threatened by drugs, refugees and weapons of mass destruction.

Mrs. Albright also reiterated an appeal for the United States to pay off its arrears to the United Nations.

"The Cold War is over, but I think, to a great extent, the world that we may have now is much more complicated and arguably could be said to be more dangerous," Mrs. Albright said in a foreign policy speech at Howard University's Ralph J. Bunche International Affairs Center.

Calling the term "weapons of mass destruction" a "phony word," Mrs. Albright said the danger should be more bluntly stated: "It's nuclear weapons. It's poison gas. And it's biological warfare," she said.

"Those are weapons that know no boundaries, and they are a huge threat to us. Other things that threaten us also know no boundaries. Drugs know no boundaries. Refugees know no boundaries. El Nino knows no boundaries. And disease knows no boundaries."

A student challenged the secretary, asking her how refugees "threaten the American way of life?"

Mrs. Albright then said she didn't think that any specific refugee was a threat to American life.

"I'm just saying it is a disruptive element."

Mrs. Albright, herself a refugee from Czechoslovakia, said America is "most comfortable when the world and societies are at peace."

"Now what I think is a threat to

our way of life is illegal immigrants [who] come and undermine a variety of the systems that ... make our society function," she said.

Mrs. Albright called the United Nations a "much misunderstood" organization.

"The United Nations was born in the United States and created by American Presidents [Franklin D.] Roosevelt and [Harry S.] Truman, and by Eleanor Roosevelt. We are the United Nations," Mrs. Albright said.

"The United Nations is good for the United States. ... It helps Americans in every way."

"We ought to pay our bills at the United Nations. This is one of our largest issues that we're dealing with in Congress now," she said.

In the question-and-answer session after her speech, students asked about U.S. foreign policy issues ranging from human rights in Cuba to what one student called "inconsistent" policy in Africa.

"The United States policy is consistent in the following ways, which is that human rights are central to our foreign policy, support for democratic governments is central to our policy, moving into free-market systems is central to our policy," the secretary of state

responded.

"Those are core principles. But each country is different and we cannot treat each country exactly the same. They are at different stages in their development," she said.

The Clinton administration, she said, is striving to expand the number of countries that are democratic and have free-market systems.

"We very much don't want to be out there by ourselves as the organizer and the only superpower," she said. But "people don't believe that. They think we just want to be king of the hill. But we do not."

Baltimore Sun

April 15, 1998

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## Morgan Stanley group considering buying Fort Ritchie

Wall Street powerhouse Morgan Stanley Dean Witter & Co. said yesterday that it is considering making its first investment in a military base, Fort Ritchie, which the Army is leaving this year.

Morgan Stanley and Boston-based Simon Properties Inc., its

partner in a venture exploring conversion projects at a dozen military bases, signed a six-month agreement that could lead to their purchase of the mountaintop property in Western Maryland from PenMar Development Corp., which was created by the Washington County Commissioners to buy the site from the Army.

Martin Lamb, vice president of the Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund, said a resurgent real estate market and the strong economy have made empty military bases attractive for development.

Baltimore Sun

April 15, 1998

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# 2 Bosnian Serbs plead innocent to war crimes charges

## Men commanded guards at notorious prison camp

ASSOCIATED PRESS

**THE HAGUE, Netherlands** — Two Bosnian Serbs charged with commanding guards who killed, raped and tortured Muslims and Croats at a prison camp in 1992 pleaded innocent yesterday to committing war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Miroslav Kvocka, 41, and Mladen Radic, 45, were arrested April 8 by British troops serving in the NATO-led peace stabilization force in Bosnia.

They faced 11 charges relating to atrocities allegedly committed

by guards under their command at Omarska camp in northern Bosnia. Radic also pleaded innocent to 15 other charges that he repeatedly raped a female prisoner identified only as "A."

Both men told Portuguese Judge Almiro Rodrigues that they were police officers until their arrests in northwest Bosnia.

They were the second and third Serbs to be captured by international troops from the town of Prijedor since last summer.

The notorious Omarska camp, where Kvocka was a deputy camp commander and Radic a shift commander, was set up by rebel Serbs at a mining complex just outside Prijedor in 1992.

Guards under their command

"regularly and openly killed, raped, tortured, beat and otherwise subjected prisoners to conditions of constant humiliation, degradation and fear of death," according to a February 1995 indictment charging a total of 19 Serbs with atrocities at Omarska.

Because they allegedly held positions of power at the camp, the tribunal holds Kvocka and Radic personally responsible for all the crimes committed there including murders, rapes and numerous incidents of torture.

More than 3,000 Muslims and Croats driven out of their homes in a Bosnian Serb-led ethnic purge of the region were held at Omarska throughout the summer of 1992, according to tribunal prosecutors. An unknown number of inmates were killed.

Atlanta Journal &amp; Constitution

April 13, 1998

Pg. 4

## Cleland impressed in Bosnia

By Ken Fosskett

Washington--Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) toured American bases in Bosnia on Sunday and declared that a continued U.S. presence in the Balkans is vital to maintaining peace and stability in the region.

Cleland stopped short of a blanket endorsement of the Clinton administration's desire to extend the U.S. peacekeeping effort in Bosnia, but he said he is far more supportive of the

mission having seen it on the ground.

"There is measurable progress in moving this thing from a devastating two-year war, with 200,000 dead and a million displaced persons, moving it from a military confrontation to now a political solution," said Cleland, speaking from Brussels, Belgium, on Sunday after a daylong visit to Tuzla, the headquarters of U.S. forces in Bosnia. "We are getting a big bang for the buck there."

Congress is expected to act this summer on President Clinton's request to extend the 2 1/2-year-old peacekeeping mission in Bosnia. About 7,500 Americans out of an international force of 32,000 are sta-

tioned in the country. The American force, which commands one of three military zones in Bosnia, will decline to 6,900 in October.

While in Tuzla, Cleland participated in an Easter Mass with American troops and then ate an Easter brunch with about 25 Georgians who are stationed there.

"We all tried to make it special," Cleland said. "To a

person, they were proud of their mission because they really see they are doing some good."

Cleland, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, will spend the first part of this week meeting with senior commanders at NATO headquarters in Brussels before returning to Georgia on Thursday.

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Virginia executed a Paraguayan man despite International Court of Justice and State Department pleas for a stay. Albright argued the issue involved, the right to contact one's consulate when facing prosecution, could affect Americans abroad. But Gov. Jim Gilmore and the Supreme Court, voting 6-3, refused to block the injection.

## The Sanctity of Missile Secrets

Though relations with China are improving, the time has not yet arrived to share American missile guidance secrets with Beijing. Unhappily, that seems to have happened two years ago. Instead of responding firmly, the White House has all but endorsed the possible security breach. It is a distressing case, the more so because it coincides with large donations to the Democratic Party from the companies that benefited from the deals with China.

The episode began when a Chinese rocket carrying a commercial American satellite crashed shortly after liftoff in February 1996. China then assembled an expert panel to analyze the failure, headed by Loral Space and Communications, which owned the satellite, and also including scientists from another American company involved with Chinese satellite launching, Hughes Electronics. After Washington learned that the Americans might have discussed sensitive aspects of rocket guidance and control with Chinese officials, the Pentagon conducted an investigation. It found that American security had been damaged. The Justice Department opened a criminal investigation.

Despite this troubling record, the Administration recently granted Loral permission to assist the Chinese in launching another satellite. That decision could open the door to discussions about essentially the same kind of guidance system expertise un-

der investigation in the 1996 case, effectively undercutting the Justice Department investigation. The White House is also exploring ways to ease approval procedures for all American companies in this field. It has shifted primary responsibility for license approvals from the State Department to the more business-friendly Commerce Department.

Curiously, these decisions follow or are coincidental with large campaign contributions to the Democratic Party by Loral and Hughes in recent years. Loral's chairman and chief executive, Bernard Schwartz, was the top individual contributor to the Democratic National Committee last year.

Control of these sensitive technologies is too important to sacrifice for commercial gain, much less campaign contributions. The advanced American technologies used in rocket guidance can be used in missiles armed with nuclear, biological or chemical warheads. They could be used to increase the range and accuracy of China's missiles or be passed on to countries like Pakistan, Iran or Libya.

The Administration insists there was no political or commercial contamination of the licensing process. But its explanations are unconvincing. The investigation of Loral and Hughes should be vigorously pursued. The White House should not relax export control rules either to improve relations with China or to accommodate generous donors.

## The Navy's Napalm Shipping Fiasco

It was an impressive one-two punch. Using his clout and contacts in the capital, Democratic U.S. Rep. William Lipinski forced government officials to reveal the route of trains that will carry napalm to a recycling plant in East Chicago and made sure the route wasn't through his suburban and Southwest Side district. It will go through the neighboring Will County district of Republican U.S. Rep. Jerry Weller.

Judging by Weller's initial sputtering, he must have found out about the decision from the newspaper.

Most unimpressive, however, has been the shameless pandering by some politicians to public fears--scientific facts be damned--and the Navy's failure to release pertinent and timely information.

The napalm, reportedly already en route, will travel from California to the recycling plant in Indiana, to be transformed into industrial fuel. Despite its Vietnam-era reputation, the napalm being transported is not in the form of bombs, but is a thick goo in crash-proof containers that is far less dangerous than the benzene, gasoline and other flammables in tanker trains and trucks traversing the Chicago area daily. Or for that matter, the fuel-laden 747s that fly out of O'Hare.

U.S. Rep. Rod Blagojevich (D-Ill.) got the misinformation ball rolling early in January, with a melodramatic press conference at a railroad yard in the South Loop. From there, the fearmongering spread in all directions until it engulfed community and environmental groups and politicians at all levels: from the Sierra Club and the Calumet Ecological Park Association, to U.S. Sens. Richard Durbin and Carol Moseley-Braun. Some groups talked about "ecological racism" while Blagojevich mused about kiloton-sized explosions. It's a wonder no one yelled out "genocide" and phone the United Nations.

Most, if not all, of this hysteria might have been avoided if the Navy had been more forthcoming about the train, instead of handling it as if it were a Trident submarine on a stealth mission in the Baltic Sea. It shouldn't come as a surprise that people's ears are going to perk up when they hear about the shipping of 12,000 gallons of napalm by train over two years.

After the furor was already raging, the recycling firm in East Chicago launched a much-belated public information campaign, before finally asking the Defense Department to terminate its contract. And at a local high school, 17-year-old senior Montia Gardner asked company officials: "If it's so harmless, why not have a PR campaign before? Why didn't you let the people know before plans were made to bring it in?"

Excellent questions both, Montia.

## Shrinking Colombia

IN NO PLACE in Latin America has the central government's authority shrunk more than in legendarily violent Colombia. Limitations on the state's territory, functions and power are unfolding under the savage blows of drug traffickers, revolutionaries, paramilitaries, armed producer and industrial groups and hired killers, including kids. Intelligence analysts estimate that the Colombian military may be defeated, as in a war, in a few years. The country's role as a producer and distributor of much of the drugs that wash into the United States makes its desperation something Americans cannot ignore.

Any effective anti-drug policy must broadly fasten on consumer countries as well as producer countries and cover a range of programs. The urgency many Americans feel, however, has

created a focus on a single narrow issue. Should the national police, known as the least corrupt arm of state authority, be given powerful UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters or upgraded but still less prestigious UH-1H Hueys? Congressional micromanagers cite the Blackhawks' superior range and altitude, the Clinton administration their higher cost (which would come out of crop substitution programs in Bolivia and Peru) and dearer maintenance.

Beyond the hardware issue lies a serious political dispute. Congressional critics are ready to fight both drug traffickers and the political guerrillas they hire for protection. This makes the Clinton administration rightly leery of creeping into a Central America-type guerrilla war in which it would be the reluctant partner of a Colombian military famous for human rights abuses. Instead, the administration would concentrate military action against drug traffickers and try to expedite government-guerrilla

political talks.

The unhappy truth is that the situation has deteriorated dangerously and is far beyond the reach of outsiders. It is foolish to think Washington can have an effect other than at the margin. Columbia is not the United States' to "lose." A restored, democratic state is its own prize to win, if it will.

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Yeltsin met with the Communist speaker of the Duma, who said he will urge approval of the Russian president's choice for prime minister rather than see the legislature dissolved. The Duma is to vote on Friday.

Los Angeles Times (Wash. Ed.)

April 14, 1998

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# Next on the Diplomatic Agenda: Korea

■ While the Korean peninsula lacks the American constituency that Ireland has, its future is vital for the world.

Even if the remarkable Northern Irish peace accord comes unstuck, President Clinton, not to mention the British and Irish prime ministers, deserves an ovation for helping close a deal that just might close the book on decades of trouble. Good work, Mr. President. And now that you're on a roll, here's another uphill negotiation that's a very different challenge for you indeed: North Korea.

**CALIFORNIA  
PROSPECT**  
By Tom Plate

The global stakes involving North Korea are even more serious than those in Northern Ireland, and are at least as intractable. The Korean standoff imperils not only the lives of those on the peninsula but whole populations elsewhere. North Korean missiles can fly across much of East Asia. In addition, North Koreans are exporting potent missile technologies to other countries, including Iran and Syria. New reports have surfaced about Pakistan testing a missile using North Korean technology that can hit Indian cities like Bombay or New Delhi.

This unnerving news comes at a time when the Asian economic crisis threatens to unwind the pivotal nuclear deal with North Korea. The 1994 plan was to fund two peaceful energy reactors in return for the North's dismantling its nuclear weapons operation. Japan and South Korea were to finance most of the project, but economic troubles are sapping their will to do so. If the deal stalls, there's no telling how North Korea will react. To be sure, there are many impediments to the worst scenario, the North invading the South. As analyst Michael O'Hanlon points out in the latest issue of International Security, North

Korea is not unlike Iraq in the paper army department. Its troops are poorly trained, have inferior equipment and may suffer waning morale. The terrain separating the divided Koreas is difficult and readily exposed to air attack. But that might not stop the North from using the chemical and biological option. As O'Hanlon puts it: "Initiating any kind of large scale war would represent a desperation option for North Korea. If it chose to exercise such an option, therefore, it might see little point in showing restraint, instead gambling that the allies would not escalate to nuclear retaliation."

North Korea is desperate and on the edge. The United Nations worries that within weeks, the North's grain reserves will be depleted, even as international officials complain about typically secretive military authorities denying them distribution access in almost a quarter of the nation's counties. The on-again, off-again four-party talks in Geneva involving Washington, Beijing, Seoul and Pyongyang are off again. "The North and the South are still circling each other," admits a frustrated U.S. official. So in Washington, it's nervous time. "The ingredients are all in place for serious instability on the Korean peninsula," writes North Korea expert Michael J. Mazarr in the current National Interest, "something that is not to be welcomed in the most heavily militarized region on earth."

What's needed, as Mazarr suggests, is a new initiative from the West to break the logjam. Before this summer, when Clinton and his entourage are to land in China for the long-awaited presidential visit, a major package deal should be offered North Korea by the allies, perhaps from the hand of a new special U.S. coordinator, along the lines of former Sen. George Mitchell's efforts in Ulster.

The offer might include some formulation of a mutual pullback from the demilitarized zone, reduction in forces, renunciation of terrorism and easing of U.S.

economic sanctions. North Korea is broke and needs all the help it can get. As U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Charles Kartman put it. "To achieve any level of confederation some day, South Korea needs a much higher level of political confidence, and the North needs a better economic situation."

South Korea's President Kim Dae Jung lacks British Prime Minister Tony Blair's personal ties to Clinton, and, yes, North Korea can be difficult to deal with. Still, many observers in the Korean-American community believe the time is ripe. Said Hyun-ok Park, a University of Michigan sociologist who spoke Friday at UCLA's Center for Korean Studies: "In recent months, North Korea has continually expressed a desire for change, and it wants to get South Korea and the Americans to help." Adds a senior U.S. diplomat stationed in Asia, reflecting on the South's own economic straits: "Not surprisingly now, there is a lot less interest in South Korea, across the entire political spectrum, in seeing North Korea collapse." But that's just what could happen without an overall Korean peninsula deal comparable to last week's Irish agreement.

Over the weekend, in Beijing, Pyongyang actually started talking with Seoul. If these talks continue through the summer, Clinton would have an opportunity to meet with North and South Korean negotiators in one venue in Beijing.

It's true that Clinton is far more alert to domestic pressures than international needs, and while there are some 39 million Irish Americans, there are fewer than a million Korean Americans; they also lack a Teddy Kennedy to speak up for them in Washington. But from the standpoint of potential cataclysm, there's no comparison between the Korean and Irish tensions. It's not even close. That should count for something in presidential computation.

*Times columnist Tom Plate teaches at UCLA. E-mail: tplate@ucla.edu*

Philadelphia Inquirer  
April 15, 1998 Pg. 4

**The Myanmar army has tortured and killed hundreds of ethnic Shan villagers in the last two years and forced at least 300,000 to flee their homes, Amnesty International said today. Children, elderly people and Buddhist monks were among the victims, the London-based human-rights group said in its report. The military regime in Myanmar, which is also known as Burma, replied that Amnesty International had become a platform for fabrications and exaggerations by Myanmar dissidents.**

## Criminalize the Traffic in Terror Weapons

By Philip Heymann,  
Matthew Meselson and  
Richard Zeckhauser

We must learn from our experience with Iraq. Iraq has sought to acquire biological weapons since 1974 and has received much assistance from companies and individuals outside the country. We cannot let this form of collusion take place again.

The governments of the world were largely silent when Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons in violation of international law. We cannot ignore such a violation again. Greed, indifference and acquiescence have been partners to the secret efforts that have created an international crisis. What can be done to prevent the occurrence of such a situation?

The existing treaties that prohibit biological and chemical weapons apply to states, not to individuals. What is needed in addition is a new treaty that creates international criminal law, applicable to individual offenders. Such a treaty would help greatly to deter national leaders from seeking to develop biological weapons, would discourage businesses and nations from assisting them and would keep leading nations from looking the other way in the face of violations.

All of these benefits would flow in some significant measure from an international treaty declaring it a universal crime, triable and punishable anywhere in the world or before an appropriate international tribunal, for any person to develop, manufacture, threaten to use or use biological weapons. Such treaties, already in effect, deter airplane hijacking, nuclear theft and several other crimes of great international concern. We need a similar treaty for biological and chemical weapons.

The reach of the necessary treaty to criminalize these weapons would include government officials and others who order or direct such illegal activities and all persons who knowingly provide substantial assistance, wherever they may be. If such a treaty had existed and been supported by the

United States in the 1980s, when Iraq was using poison gas and developing biological weapons, the European and other suppliers and advisers on whom Saddam Hussein depended heavily could have been deterred or brought to trial. And the international legal cooperation facilitated by such a convention could have aided in their detection and apprehension.

Similarly, national leaders and other officials responsible for biological weapons activities would risk apprehension and trial should they leave their countries or fall from power. Even if not, they could be indicted as international criminals, to face the kind of delegitimization that is marginalizing the indicted Bosnian Serb hard-liner Radovan Karadzic.

Few individuals or corporations would feel comfortable selling dangerous knowledge, ingredients or equipment to a leader who had been branded an international criminal and fugitive. Nations would not be able to look the other way when an indicted international criminal threatened or used chemical or biological weapons on a neighbor or his own citizens.

The facilities needed to make biological weapons can be hidden. The difficulty is compounded by the fact that the equipment and ingredients can serve legitimate purposes as well as internationally forbidden ones. The people who know best where and when and what biological weapons are being made are those who are working on them. The United States should offer a large standing reward and a promise of immunity and family relocation within a sanctuary country to anyone who provides accurate information about such weapon programs to the United States or an appropriate international body. The offer has to be broadly advertised.

The effectiveness of either of these two measures in dealing with a stubborn, entrenched Saddam Hussein is questionable. But in combination, they

would be enough to give serious pause to a future national leader contemplating the development of biological weapons. He would have to anticipate significant risks of revelation followed by great personal and national costs, with the nation's leaders unable to travel freely or to be received as respected members of the international community.

The prospects of success would also be diminished,

since individuals and corporations in other countries whose assistance was sought would fear that the same charges might be brought against them. Forgoing the weapons would be the sensible course to escape the condemnation of the nations and leaders of the world.

*Philip Heymann, a former deputy attorney general in the Clinton administration, is a law professor at Harvard. Matthew Meselson is a professor of biotechnology there, and Richard Zeckhauser is a professor of political economy at Harvard's Kennedy School.*

Washington Post April 15, 1998 Pg. 19

## Training The Oppressors

By Constancio Pinto

Recent reports that the Clinton administration has been secretly providing lethal training to Indonesia's military have a personal meaning for me. I have firsthand experience of the brutality of Indonesia's military: Its members arrested and tortured me on my birthday in 1991 because of my political activism, and its soldiers have killed many of my relatives and close friends.

I was 12 years old when Indonesia invaded my country, East Timor, on Dec. 7, 1975. My family and I spent almost three years in the mountains hiding from the Indonesian military. Until mid-1977, two-thirds of the East Timorese people were struggling to survive in territory free from Indonesian control. But then the Carter administration provided the Indonesian military with U.S.-manufactured OV-10 Broncos. These counterinsurgency aircraft allowed Indonesia to bomb and napalm the population into submission.

At that time, an Australian government report described Indonesia's behavior in East Timor as "indiscriminate killing on a scale unprecedented in post-World War II history." By the early 1980s, more than 200,000 people -- about one-third of the pre-invasion population -- were dead as a direct result of Indonesia's war.

Billions of dollars in U.S. arms and economic assistance have helped make possible

Indonesia's genocidal war and occupation of my homeland. This U.S. policy of complicity continued largely unchallenged until Nov. 12, 1991. On that date Indonesian soldiers fired upon a defenseless crowd of thousands of East Timorese pro-independence demonstrators at a cemetery, killing more than 250.

Indonesian soldiers armed with U.S. M-16 rifles shot and killed my good friend Domingos Segurado that day. He was the last member of his family; Indonesian soldiers had killed both his parents and all his siblings years earlier.

My wife, Gabriela, was also at the cemetery. She was in front of the cemetery gate, buried under a pile of bleeding bodies. Gabriela was almost seven months pregnant with our son, but somehow she escaped by scaling the cemetery wall.

Video footage by Western journalists and eyewitness accounts of the massacre created an international uproar and led to a great increase in grassroots and governmental activism around East Timor, including in the United States. As a result, Congress eliminated International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds to Indonesia in 1992.

Pressure from the Clinton administration and Indonesia's corporate allies, however, led Congress to reinstate a form of IMET restricted to classroom training on non-lethal matters. Nevertheless, public and con-

gressional efforts to end U.S. support for Indonesia's military have been growing.

The resulting pressure compelled the State Department to ban small arms sales to Indonesia, later adding helicopter-mounted weaponry and armored personnel carriers to the ban. And last year Congress passed legislation prohibiting sales of any weapons to Indonesia that Jakarta cannot ensure will not be employed in East Timor.

But an article by journalist Allan Nairn published in the March 30 issue of the Nation magazine has revealed that the Clinton administration has circumvented the intent of Congress and provided lethal

training to Indonesia's military. At least 28 training exercises have taken place since 1992 through the Pentagon's Joint Combined Exchange Training program.

The primary beneficiary of these programs has been the Kopassus, Indonesia's special forces troops responsible for many of the worst human rights violations in East Timor, including torture, extrajudicial executions and "disappearances."

U.S. officials often defend such training on the grounds that it helps create greater respect for human rights among Indonesian soldiers. But it is hard to take such claims seriously. Indeed, the current In-

donesian military commander in East Timor, Col. Slamet Sindabutar, is a beneficiary of U.S. training.

According to East Timorese Catholic Bishop Carlos Belo -- who, along with diplomat Jose Ramos-Horta, won the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring peace to East Timor -- the human rights situation in the occupied country has only worsened during the past year.

Despite the hardships the East Timorese people continue to experience, we take heart in the efforts of countless ordinary Americans and many members of Congress to end U.S. complicity with Indonesia's brutal occupation of our

homeland. Such support gives us confidence that we will someday be able to realize our human right to self-determination.

Such efforts must intensify. Given the current economic and political crisis in Indonesia, now is the time for the Clinton administration to change policy and end U.S. support for Indonesia's brutal occupation of East Timor. Ending all U.S. training of Indonesia's military would be a step in the right direction.

*The writer represents the National Council of Maubere (East Timorese) Resistance in the United States and at the United Nations.*

## New York Times Selling Our Secrets

To the Editor:

Re "Role of U.S. Businesses in Policy Toward China Is Under Question" (front page, April 13): A year ago it was revealed that President Clinton had eased export restrictions on

supercomputers, with the caveat that they be used for civilian research. Soon after, it became clear that China and Russia had diverted several computers to military installations for the development of more efficient and more powerful nuclear weapons.

Once again President Clin-

April 15, 1998

ton's bowing to corporate interests has put our military superiority and security at risk. By easing export limits on satellite technology and not severely punishing corporations that give technical support to China, the Administration has allowed China to become a greater threat.

MATTHEW E. KAPLAN  
New Rochelle, N.Y., April 13, 1998

**Editor's Note:** The article referred to appeared in the *Current News Early Bird*, April 13, 1998, Pg. 1.

## Wall Street Journal We Have Evidence of Atrocities

John Bolton mocks a proposed international criminal court by comparing it with a caricature of tribunals established for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia and a proposed tribunal for Iraq ("Why an International Criminal Court Won't Work," editorial page, March 30). The court, which is expected to be launched following a diplomatic conference in June and July, is seen by its large and growing number of governmental supporters as a tool to deter and, if necessary, punish those who would commit genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity.

Mr. Bolton claims that such a court is unworkable because in the absence of an overwhelming military victory such as the Allied conquest of Nazi Germany in World War II which preceded the Nuremberg trials, evidence would be out of reach. Yet Human Rights Watch investigators alone have handed to international tribunals volumes of evidence of

atrocities in Bosnia and Rwanda based on extensive firsthand interviews with surviving victims and witnesses. Tribunal investigators have conducted similar investigations. In the case of the Iraqi genocide of 1988 against the Kurds, Human Rights Watch has collected 18 tons (literally) of Iraqi secret-police documents, soil samples revealing chemical weapons use, forensic evidence from mass graves, and testimony from hundreds of survivors. Collecting such evidence is never easy, but it is certainly possible.

Mr. Bolton also contends that apprehending suspects would be impossible. But most of the suspects indicted by the Rwandan tribunal are in custody awaiting trial, including the alleged mastermind, Col. Theoneste Bagasora. More than 40 of the suspects indicted by the Yugoslav tribunal are also in custody, including Bosnian Croat military leader Dario Kordic. While NATO troops in Bosnia have yet to apprehend Bosnian Serb political and military leaders Radovan Karadzic

and Ratoko Mladic, the problem is not lack of ability but lack of political will. Even if a future Iraqi tribunal were to indict Saddam Hussein, the result would not be the symbolic in absentia trial that Mr. Bolton describes--the international tribunals have been prohibited from conducting such trials--but a delegitimization of Saddam that would encourage his overthrow much as the indictment of Karadzic and Mladic has hastened their political marginalization.

Finally, Mr. Bolton argues that an international criminal court would "increase tensions" in the absence of a local consensus over justice. In fact, the usual problem is not a lack of consensus, but local courts' inability to prosecute abusive officials who intimidate or kill anyone who might try. An international criminal court would break that impunity by providing a forum for justice outside the control of local tyrants. Far from "settling" scores left unresolved militarily and thus "sowing" the seeds for future conflict," as Mr. Bolton alleges, an interna-

tional tribunal would help reduce tensions by providing a lawful alternative to those who might otherwise perpetuate a cycle of violent retribution through summary execution and further atrocities.

Kenneth Roth  
Executive Director  
Human Rights Watch  
New York

Mr. Bolton recites the negative liturgy of those who see no good in international arenas. He regularly returns to the Nuremberg example as to why a similar effort might not work today. He fails to recognize that the world of today is much different than the world which existed at the end of World War II.

The international criminal court should be able to apply its jurisdiction to any conduct that violates human rights. It should not be limited exclusively to heads of state or army generals who carry out what we all recognize as crimes against humanity. Certain types of egregious conduct by those in

the private sector are worth consideration for jurisdiction if there is no other remedy available.

A prime example is the 1996 importation into Haiti of adulterated glycerin that began in Asia and went through bro-

kers in Europe. The mothers who gave their children medicine tainted with sweet poisonous glycerin, which caused at least 88 infanticides, now have nowhere to look for justice. Without a body such as this there would be no remedy either for society or for indi-

viduals for this fatal assault on human rights.

I would urge the formation of an international criminal court without delay and the authors of this agency should not shrink from their task merely because it is difficult.

David R. Work  
Carrboro, N.C.

**Editor's Note:** The op-ed referred to appeared in the *Current News Early Bird*, March 30, 1998, Pg. 17.

Washington Times

April 15, 1998

Pg. 13

## Embassy Row

### Turks repeat threat

Turkey yesterday rebuffed remarks attributed to a U.S. envoy and repeated its threat to destroy anti-aircraft missiles the government of Cyprus is planning to deploy on the divided Mediterranean island.

The Greek press last week reported that Thomas Miller, the State Department's special envoy for Cyprus, said Turkey had softened its position on the sale of the Russian-made S-300 missiles to Greek-Cypriot authorities.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman in Ankara said, "Turkey has not changed its attitude

concerning the S-300 missiles of Russian make which the Greek-Cypriot administration wishes to deploy this year on its soil."

He emphasized that Turkey believes the missiles would be a threat to the Turkish-Cypriot community and to Turkish troops stationed there.

Turkey is "determined to reply to any attempt aimed at disturbing" the security of the self-styled Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, a government recognized only by Turkey, the official said.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ismail Cem has said that "any attack on the [TRNC] would be considered an act of hostility against Turkey."

Last month in Washington,

Greek Foreign Minister Theodoros Pangalos issued a warning to Turkey that Greece would fight to protect the government of Cyprus.

A Cypriot official here yesterday called the latest Turkish reaction "more evidence of the aggressive nature of the Turkish government."

"Posturing like this does not do Turkey any good. Threats do not serve anybody," he said.

Mr. Miller, in an interview with the Greek newspaper, *To Vima*, said he believed Turkey was changing its view about the missiles by using softer language than it originally used when threatening to destroy the weapons.

National Journal

April 11, 1998

Pg. 787

## Odd Couples Aligned Against a Larger NATO

Prominent organizations of the Left and the Right are trying to keep the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland out of NATO with a massive grass-roots lobbying and educational blitz. The

Coalition Against NATO Expansion includes such groups as Americans for Democratic Action and the Union of Concerned Scientists on the left, plus the Eagle Forum and the Free Congress Foundation on the right. During the congressional recess, the Eagle Forum has asked its state chapters to contact Senators who'll have NATO expansion on their agenda. The week Congress returns, most of the coali-

tion's 14 members are planning to write op-eds detailing their different worries about NATO expansion, which include concerns about costs and troop requirements. Before the recess, 17 Senators—including Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, and Robert C. Smith, R-N.H.—asked Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss., to delay action in their chamber until their concerns were "more fully answered."

Pacific Stars & Stripes

April 16, 1998

Pg. 1

## As leaders decry bases, Okinawans cry for jobs

BY CHIYOMI SUMIDA

*Stripes Okinawa Bureau*

**CAMP FOSTER** — While many Okinawa leaders revile U.S. military bases, thousands of residents in Japan's poor-

est prefecture quietly go to great lengths to find jobs on them.

About 18,845 people last year filed job applications at the Labor Management Office, the military base employment office for Japanese citizens.

For some, base employment promises a stable income not affected by Japan's current sluggish economy. But for many others, a base job is something more.

It has become a family tradition.

Kiyoshi Ikebata went through 11 job interviews in two years before he was hired at the Civil Engineer Squadron on Kadena Air Base 18 months ago.

"To work on a military base has been my dream," said Ikebata, 27. "My father retired last year after working at Camp Hansen for 47 years as a sheet metal worker. All those years of his employment, he had never

complained about his job or workplace, so I knew from the time I was very young that my father had a good job on base."

Hideo Ikehara, 29, shares Ikebata's views.

"Working for a Japanese company is a one-way street — from the top down," said Ikehara, a contract specialist at Naha military port. A Brigham Young University graduate, he also is a second generation base employee.

"My father works at the Maintenance Division on Tbrri Station and my mother works on a military base as a waitress," he said. "I was much influenced by them. The benefits Okinawa receives from the

presence of the U.S. military are great."

Ikehata and Ikehara are among a large segment of Okinawans whose voices are drowned out by cries to rid the island of U.S. bases. Chief among the opponents is Gov. Masahide Ota, who is campaigning to make Okinawa base-free by 2015.

As of December 1997, the U.S. military on Okinawa employed 8,518 Japanese workers, making it the second largest employer next to the prefectural government with 25,025 workers.

Competition to find work on bases is tight. Of the 18,845 people who applied for jobs last year, 7,247 applied for jobs with the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps and 11,598 applications were filed for Army and Air Force base jobs. Only 913, about one out of every 20 applicants, were hired.

Among the unsuccessful, but still hopeful, job seekers are Yuko Kinjo, 31, of Yomitan, and Minoru Miyagi, 35, of Henoko village in Nago.

Kinjo, a kindergarten teacher who studied English in Colorado for two years, has been on the waiting list for

three years.

"I heard that a military base is like one big company and there are many different job opportunities," she said. "I want to do a job where I can use my English ability."

Miyagi has been even more patient — he first applied eight years ago for a job on the installation. He said a local company once offered him work in a fairly responsible position, but he declined the offer to keep himself available for a base job.

The job market enables U.S. military employers to recruit employees with valuable skills. Katsuo Hayashi, 37, a Taiwan-born Japanese, is a general engineer at the Environmental Flight on Kadena Air Base. He is multilingual, with an excellent command of Japanese, English, Chinese, Spanish and the Okinawan dialect.

He studied English at a private, English language school in Glenowan and then attended college in Texas. He worked as a pilot for eight years before returning to Okinawa, where he was employed by a hotel before landing a job at Kadena Air Base.

It was an eye-opening experience.

rience.

"It made me realize that the U.S. and Japanese systems are completely different," he said. "I learned that in a Japanese company I should never speak up, even when I don't agree with them. Otherwise, they would think I am conceited."

The military workplace also suits Yasuko Sakihara, who has an American father and Japanese mother. Sakihara, 24, works in community relations at the 18th Wing Public Affairs on Kadena Air Base.

"If I worked in Japanese society, I would have a triple handicap — being mixed blood, a woman and being young," Sakihara said. "In a Japanese company, the promotion system differs by gender, and a woman's primary job, especially for young women, is serving tea and making copies for their bosses and male co-workers. But here, women have more freedom to choose the job they want to do."

Keiko Arakaki, 27, liked the idea of gender equality so much she quit her job in a Japanese office to become an administrative specialist at the Transportation Battalion at the Naha Military Port.

"In a Japanese company,

when you get married your work space becomes smaller," she said.

"When you have a child, it becomes even smaller. That way, you lose your space little by little and you start to feel too uncomfortable to stay. But here, I can stay and work as long as I want. I am very lucky to work on base."

Last November the prefectural government and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency jointly conducted poll of 709 Japanese base employees concerning their future. Asked about their work preferences should the facilities where they are employed were to close, 88.1 percent said they would like to work at another U.S. base.

The pro-base sentiment among the workers is so strong that in 1996 a new union split off from Zenchuro, the All Japan Garrison Force Labor Union. The new organization, called Okichuro, or All Okinawa Garrison Forces Labor Union, quickly signed up more than 200 members of U.S. Marine bases.

The threat of the new union eventually forced Zenchuro to soften its anti-base stance.

Inside Missile Defense

April 15, 1998

Pg. 15

## THAAD'S NEXT INTERCEPT TEST CONSIDERED ON TRACK FOR FIRST WEEK IN MAY

A test readiness review for the Theater High Altitude Area Defense system held last week turned up few problems, increasing program officials' confidence that the next intercept attempt can be held the first week of May.

Numerous pre-flight tests are still to be conducted, these officials caution, with delays always possible, but as of last week test preparations were aimed at a tentative date of May 6. White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico is being readied for that time frame, officials say.

"We are still valid and on track for that first week of May," one program official said. "From a flight standpoint, we're okay."

The big test will come April 27, when the executive steering group overseeing THAAD is scheduled to meet. Program officials expect a final flight readiness decision to be made then. "It's a pretty serious meeting," a source said.

One potential problem "that may cause some risk" has been identified during pre-flight testing, said a source, but the likelihood of it affecting anything during the test is considered exceedingly remote. However, with a no-defects policy strictly in place, another delay remains a possibility.

As for what happens if the missile misses again in the next flight, program officials still aren't sure. One predicts "we're going to be kicked in the head" by members of Congress if the missile fails again, and others believe a significant program restructuring is in the works.

Still, supporters like Rep. Curt Weldon (R-PA) recently cautioned that even another test failure should not necessarily be considered cause for drastic action. But Weldon fears other members of Congress -- who he says "don't understand" the history of the program -- could be calling for program termination if another miss occurs. -

- Daniel G. Dupont

Philadelphia Inquirer  
April 15, 1998 Pg. 4

In Tehran, riot police swinging clubs dispersed 4,000 people demonstrating yesterday in support of Tehran's mayor, whose jailing has turned into a showdown between hard-liners and moderates in Iran's Islamic government. About 300 riot police broke up the rally outside Tehran University near the center of the capital. Fistfights also erupted between supporters and opponents of Mayor Gholamhossein Karbaschi.

# Indian missiles fuel nuclear arms race

*Updated weapons could stoke the old enmity between Islamabad and Delhi, Christopher Thomas writes*

INDIA has developed a longer-range version of the Prithvi, its surface-to-air missile, capable of reaching Pakistan's main cities and installations. It marks a further escalation of the arms race between the old enemies, both capable of quickly developing nuclear weapons.

The news coincided with talks in Delhi yesterday between Atal Behari Vajpayee, the Prime Minister, and Bill Richardson, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, who is paving the way for a visit by President Clinton to Pakistan, India and Bangladesh in the autumn. Mr Richardson raised American concerns about nuclear and missile developments by two of the world's most belligerent neighbours, but clearly India is in no mood to budge.

The new Government in Delhi is committed to remaining nuclear-capable, the more so since Pakistan's successful testing last week of an intermediate-range missile, the Ghauri. The test, in effect, removed India's missile superiority over its neighbour.

The technology for the Ghauri almost certainly came from China, another neighbour with whom India has fought a war. India's growing sense of vulnerability guarantees that President Clinton will be unlikely to persuade Delhi to restrain its missile or nuclear programmes. Its intermediate-range Agni missile, capable of reaching deep into Pakistan and China, no longer represents a sense of security because of rapid military developments across its borders.

Pakistan is now theoretically capable of landing a missile almost anywhere in India. It sent an aggressive message by naming its missile the Ghauri after an Afghan raider who raped and pillaged in India. The test of the Ghauri exposed the duplicity of China's policy towards India, with which Beijing has been outwardly friendly while se-

cretly transferring the latest missile technology to Pakistan.

Neither India nor Pakistan has deployed missiles: for either to do so would start an even more intensive scramble for superiority. With political instability on both sides of the border, that would increase the danger of nuclear conflict. India's current Prithvi, its only missile in production, has a range of about 100 miles, but the latest version will be able to travel twice as far - enough to strike Islamabad and Karachi. It is mobile and fast, travelling at 2,250mph.

China has helped to de-

velop Pakistan's military capability since the 1980s as a counterweight to Indian strength in the region. The successful test of the Ghauri ensured that Islamabad now at least equals Delhi's missile capability.

The United States may seek to influence Indian nuclear policy by offering civilian nuclear co-operation or greater foreign investment in return for freezing or rolling back developments in nuclear weapons technology. The new Indian Government is unlikely to be interested in such a deal, especially as it came to power

promising to keep open the nuclear option. It has sought to downplay that promise, aware that any such move would bring swift international repercussions.

A nuclear test would almost certainly lead to sanctions by the US and retaliatory moves by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. An election pledge to carry out such a test has thus been quietly buried.

But all indications are that India will seek to push forward its nuclear weapons capability while falling short of testing and serial production. That will alarm, among others, the Central Intelligence Agency, which described the Indo-Pakistan border as the world's most likely nuclear battleground.

International Herald Tribune April 15, 1998 Pg. 1

## European Arms Companies: United They Could Stand

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS - If Europe combined its seven top defense companies, annual sales would be \$28 billion - making for a powerhouse that could take on all comers, like Lockheed Martin at \$21 billion in sales or even a Boeing McDonnell Douglas combination with Northrop Grumman, which would come in at \$27 billion. But in reality, Europe's leading defense companies are far from united. On the contrary, they remain largely national in their structures and their markets, with the result that there are too many companies earning too little money to be viable in the long run, executives and analysts largely agree.

The companies face the threat that big U.S. rivals could establish a global technological dominance, according to Marcel Bischoff, head of Daimler-Benz Aerospace, and shut out Europe from a future high-technology defense market that will be both vastly lucrative and the basis for military and political power.

In a bid to halt this slide, a

blue-ribbon panel of aerospace executives has just completed a study for European leaders that urged Britain, France and Germany, Europe's three main arms producers, to pool their national defense manufacturers.

Since the shake-out of the U.S. defense industry in the 1980s and 1990s concentrated manufacturing in a handful of giant companies, the idea of a similar restructuring for Europe has been frequently voiced.

But the still-secret report last month broke new ground, according to sources familiar with the text, by deciding that European governments must choose quickly between two blueprints.

One path is toward forming a giant European defense conglomerate - nicknamed by insiders "European Aerospace & Defense Co." - that would resemble a U.S. defense leader in making aircraft, helicopters, missiles and other kinds of weapons.

The other is to group producers of the same categories of weapons into stand-alone operations - using the "Airbus template" in which the con-

sortium's partners are moving to pool their airliner work under a single management.

For the moment, the report concluded, Europe is not ready to move on either option - and delay would be the worst outcome of all, according to analysts.

For the United States, Europe's quandary is alarming, according to a Pentagon-based admiral who recently visited European capitals to discuss the problem. Not even U.S. defense companies can expect to profit in the long run, regardless of the short-term opportunities, he said, if their European counterparts head into a dead end.

The result, quickly, would be stiffer European protectionism, blocking U.S. access to European markets and causing bad blood in Washington, damaging NATO and poisoning the trans-Atlantic security relationship.

Strategically, Washington would find itself pulling away faster than ever from its European allies. Indeed, the admiral said, European governments must consolidate their defense industries quickly to fully enter the era of heavily computerized warfare that is already revolutionizing U.S. military forces.

The problems are deeply rooted in Europe, however.

Defense industries have historically been a special case in most countries' economies, often functioning virtually as extensions of the armed services that are their prime customers. But in Europe, they have actually been run by the owner governments.

Since the Cold War's end, however, they have become more like ordinary industries, striving to contain costs, retrenching as markets dwindle, seeking overseas outlets and attracting big investments to fund the increasingly expensive research and development for new products, including armaments.

The situation seems ripe, the aerospace report said, for massive U.S.-style consolidation. In Europe, megamergers pose enormous problems because they raise all the cultural tensions that arise in cross-border deals.

But they offer a double bounce if they come off: Besides rationalizing production, the stronger companies that emerge as multinationals would have guaranteed access to all of Europe's once-restricted national markets.

Industrialists have already identified the key sectors that could be stand-alone pan-European manufacturers as well as the building blocks of a single monolith. The aerospace report, sources said, identified several of these zones, including:

A missile-maker. It would be forged from sections of British Aerospace, Daimler-Benz Aerospace, the French state-run Aerospatiale, Matra of France, Alenia of Italy and some smaller European companies.

A defense-electronics giant. This would combine the French giant, Thomson; another giant, General Electric of Britain, Matra and Daimler-Benz. On Tuesday, Thomson was expected to announce terms of its alliance with Dassault Electronique, part of a larger plan to regroup French defense electronics activities, including those of Aerospatiale and Alcatel Alsthom.

An aerospace company. The crown jewel, this sector would group three of Europe's top prime defense contractors: British Aerospace, Daimler-Benz and Aerospatiale, along with the combat aircraft division of Dassault, the privately owned maker of the Mirage and Rafale fighters. Quick to join would be Alenia, probably Saab of Sweden and smaller companies from Spain and elsewhere.

Consolidating Europe's defense work into a single European company for each category of weapons would rationalize the industry and make it globally competitive, but it would also involve cutting jobs, relocating facilities and negotiating trade-offs at a European level. To salve national feelings, each industry would need to keep a headquarters, research and development labs and some manufacturing in each country, analysts say.

Despite the lumbering pace in some countries, especially France, the old stable of defense companies, often state-owned, has been severely winnowed over the last few years across Europe.

Britain and Germany have consolidated their defense work in the hands of a few companies, and smaller countries have closed down their industries or sold them, in most case

to British companies, which have been aggressive about acquisitions in defense.

In Britain, British Aerospace and GEC-Marconi, the defense electronics giant, have absorbed their domestic competitors, including such companies as Ferranti that were once household names. For several years, they have been buying up or taking control of companies in other European countries. For example, the state-owned Finmeccanica of Italy last month made the defense electronics unit of Alenia part of a \$1 billion joint venture with General Electric.

Germany has consolidated its aerospace work - military and civil aircraft, helicopters, missiles and satellites - into Daimler-Benz Aerospace, which digested all of the government's holdings. The company tried its wings by taking over Fokker, the troubled Dutch planemaker, but the venture crashed amid recriminations about the German giant's lack of technical know-how and inability to meld the companies' business cultures.

France, in contrast, still has two or more companies where its rivals have cut back to one or none. Defense electronics are made by Thomson-CSF. The state-owned giant was recently privatized after a botched first attempt and is owned by Dassault, the plane and avionics maker that has always had very close ties to French politicians, and by Matra, a private company that has been unusually open to joint ventures with other European companies. French aircraft come from Dassault and state-owned Aerospatiale, missiles from Aerospatiale and Matra.

Aerospace is the centerpiece of the defense puzzle,

industrialists say, because of the companies' size and visibility. The spotlight is already on this sector because of Airbus, which is to become a stand-alone company with its own management. Success in that reorganization will bring closer a merger of all Europe's aviation manufacturing - bringing combat and civil work under one roof.

That would enable Airbus to match Boeing's hopes of getting savings and technological synergies in its own commercial work and the military contracts it acquired in buying McDonnell Douglas.

But Airbus could be buffeted if the wider defense industry fails to materialize.

Signs that European defense industries are stumbling have prompted Lockheed Martin and Boeing to invite European companies to join in the new U.S. joint strike fighter or other ventures in which they could be subcontractors, a campaign that alarms many Europeans.

Accusing the United States of seeking global dominance in defense technologies, Mr. Bischoff of Daimler-Benz Aerospace warned in an unusually outspoken speech in February in Munich that time was running out for Germany and neighboring countries to produce a design for "Europeanization" of both defense and defense policy.

If governments cannot deliver, Europe's defense industry will transform anyway, he said, but in that case "the transformation will take place only between European private-sector companies, or trans-Atlantic alliances will be formed."

Washington Post

April 15, 1998

Pg. 13

## Richardson Holds Talks With Indian Premier

**NEW DELHI**—American U.N. envoy Bill Richardson opened a dialogue with India's new Hindu nationalist government, and both sides pledged to work together as countries with global roles. "We discussed a wide range of issues, including a strategic dialogue, which we are building very closely with India," Richardson said after the talks.

Richardson, on a swing through a region Washington has called "a new frontier" for diplomacy, handed Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee a letter from President Clinton urging closer ties between the world's two largest democracies.

## FOR THE RECORD

■ **FREETOWN, Sierra Leone**—Former president Joseph Momoh and 13 others were charged with treason in a Freetown court in connection with a coup last May. The 13 included prominent broadcaster and former BBC journalist Hilton Fyle and senior members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council that toppled President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah in May.

Washington Times

April 15, 1998

Pg. 12

## Russian fleet works with Ukraine

KIEV — The Russian and Ukrainian fleets yesterday began unprecedented large-scale joint maneuvers in the Black Sea, spokesmen for both countries

said.

The two countries, which last year settled a dispute over ownership of the Black Sea Fleet after the Soviet collapse and the independence of Ukraine, deployed a total of 37 naval vessels in the exercises, which a Russian naval spokesman described as "the big-

gest Russian-Ukrainian maneuvers since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991."

The eight-day maneuvers will simulate pursuit of enemy submarines and include missile launchings and parachute landings on the Crimea Peninsula in southern Ukraine.

## Turks renew threat on Cyprus arms

London Times

April 15, 1998

Ankara: Turkey yesterday renewed its threat to strike at Russian-made anti-aircraft missiles if the Greek Cypriot Government goes ahead with plans for their deployment on the divided Mediterranean is-

land.

"Turkey's attitude towards the installation of S300 missiles on southern Cyprus has not changed since the beginning. It will not change as long as this subject remains on the agenda,"

the Turkish Foreign Ministry said.

It added that the security of the Turkish Cypriot people is under the guarantee of Turkey. "Turkey will give the necessary response to every attempt to disrupt this."

Cyprus has been divided

into rival ethnic Turkish and Greek Cypriot zones since 1974, when Turkey invaded the northern third of the island in response to a short-lived coup engineered by the military Government then ruling Greece. (Reuters)

## At Presstime

### Official says U.S. regrets Pakistan missile test

NEW DELHI, April 15, (Reuters) - The U.S. assistant secretary of state for South Asia said today that Washington regretted a recent missile test by Pakistan, which has caused concern in India.

"The recent flight test by Pakistan of Ghauri (missile) is regrettable," Karl Inderfurth told a news conference on the second day of a visit that will cover the South Asian nations.

### U.S. seeks to soothe South Asia's tensions

NEW DELHI, April 15 (Reuters) - Washington is keen to open a new chapter in relations with South Asia and play a mediating role to reduce tension in the region, the United States' U.N. envoy said today.

Ambassador Bill Richardson, in an interview with Reuters Television, applauded India's new Hindu nationalist government for its restrained approach to Pakistan and said there had been "good steps" forward for dialogue between the arch-foes.

"We recognise the security needs of both countries," he said in New Delhi before heading for Islamabad. "We don't want to see an arms race here. We want to see tension reduced. So we're playing a mediating role."

Richardson said New Delhi had reacted with moderation to Pakistan's announcement last week that it had test-fired its longest-range missile.

"Right now, we've been pleased with the moderation of the Indian response, especially to the Pakistani test," he said.

### Thai army says will block Khmer Rouge retreat

SURIN, Thailand, April 15 (Reuters) - The Thai army will block any attempt by hardline remnants of Cambodia's Khmer Rouge guerrillas to retreat into Thai territory, a senior Thai army officer said today.

Former Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot and commander Ta Mok, along with an estimated 200 fighters, were believed to be holed up on high ground on the Dongrek escarpment 2-3 miles from the Thai border.

"If Ta Mok or Pol Pot come to the Thai border we will block the way and then the Thai government must decide what we should do," said Colonel Ruanthong Rotjanarot, Deputy Chief of Staff at the Thai Army's Suranaree base in the border province of Surin.

### 75 dead in Turkish Kurd rebel clashes

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey, April 15 (Reuters) - Seventy-five people have died in two days of clashes between Kurdish rebels and Turkish troops in the mountainous southeast of the country, military officials said today.

They said 64 Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) rebels and 11 soldiers were killed

in the fighting around Cudi mountain, near the Iraq border.

Turkish F-16 jets and Super Cobra helicopters bombarded suspected rebel positions, the officials told Reuters.

### Loral Space chief denies wrongdoing in China case

TOKYO, April 15 (Reuters) - Loral Space & Communications Ltd of the U.S. said today it did not divulge any inappropriate information to China, denying a New York Times report it had turned over expertise to Beijing that significantly improved the reliability of its nuclear missiles.

"We feel people involved in that behaved correctly. They did not divulge any information that was inappropriate. We feel that very strongly," Loral's president and chief operating officer Gregory Clark told a luncheon meeting in Tokyo.

"As time goes by, I'm sure we will be vindicated."

### Czech lower house approves NATO membership

PRAGUE, April 15 (Reuters) - The lower house of the Czech Republic's parliament today gave its final approval to the country becoming one of the first former Soviet Bloc members of NATO.

The Chamber of Deputies voted in favor of joining NATO by a vote of 154-38 in the 200-seat lower house, according to a preliminary count.

(Complete wire copy available at CNS)

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